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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
December 31.18

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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January 31, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 52 3 p.m. 57
Humidity 53 45

January 31, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 3 p.m. 64
Humidity 58 45

7866 九十月二十

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918

四拜禮 廿一月一英港

SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AIR RAIDS ON LONDON.

DETAILS OF A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Building Collapses on Sheltering Crowds.

London, January 30.
Harrowing details of Monday night's raid show that the worst tragedy took place in the crowded basement of a building, where, besides a hundred men, composing the staff, many women and children were sheltering. A bomb blew out the walls, and the floors, together with heavy machinery, collapsed upon the shelterers. Water tanks burst, flooding and damaging many of the survivors. Explosion and fire completed the catastrophe, and the whole building was a roaring furnace. Firemen and police were quickly on the scene, and, assisted by soldiers, worked most hard in fighting the flames and clearing the debris, enabling many to escape. The rescuers found groups of women crushed by blocks of concrete, while children were killed in their mothers' arms. Forty bodies were recovered by yesterday morning.
Another London victim was a septuagenarian Reitor, who was busy as usual fetching poor parishioners to a refuge. He was killed on reaching there.

Crushed to Death.

London, January 30.
Fourteen people were crushed to death on a new renewal of the raid after midnight on Monday. They were part of a crowd which rushed to a certain shelter, whose gates were found to be locked.

House of Commons Statement.

London, January 30.
Mr. MacPherson, speaking in the House of Commons, estimated that ten enemy aeroplanes reached London on Monday. He admitted that a number of casualties were due to crowding at air-raid shelters and emphasized that questioners should remember the number of times the raiders turned back.

Yet Another Raid.

London, January 30.
The Press Bureau announces that hostile aeroplanes crossed the Essex and Kent coasts at 9.30 last evening. None penetrated the London defenses. Bombs are reported to have been dropped on the outskirts. The raid is still in progress.

How a Gotha was Accounted For.

London, January 30.
Last night's raid ended early this morning long after the gun-fire had ceased in London. The raiders apparently covered a wide area of the outskirts, without penetrating the city.

The destruction of the raider in Essex, on Monday, resulted from a running fight at ten thousand feet. The Gotha was hastening towards the coast when a small British one-seater picked her up on the outskirts of London, and gave chase. The duel continued for twenty minutes, both descending, till, when eight hundred feet above a village, the Gotha was hit and fell. It burst in flames and the crew were incinerated. The British machine did not alight but shot up again in pursuit of other raiders.

Correspondents at the Headquarters state that a feature of the recent bombing raids on Germany has been the liberal machine-gunning. Airmen have swooped down attacking anti-aircraft defences, searchlights, trains, railway stations and munition factories, besides heavily bombing.

AMERICA'S FIGHTING FORCES.

Half a Million Men Shortly in France.

London, January 30.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, addressing the Senate Military Committee, said that there were now in the United States sixteen National Army camps and sixteen National Guard camps, otherwise thirty-two Divisions full of men ready to go to France. It had been the policy of the War Department to send men to Europe as rapidly as the production and capacity of the country had been able to provide for them. The United States will have half a million men in France shortly and during 1918 a million and a half more will be available to go there.

THE NEW ARMY.

An Allegation Refuted.

London, January 30.
Lord Derby, speaking at the Aldwych Club, declared that undue prominence has been given to Osmund, which was the sort of thing that might happen to us or the Germans at any time. Refuting the allegation of the existence of a ring against the promotion of New Army officers, he mentioned that the second cook of a college at Cambridge University had become a most efficient Staff Officer, an ex-Sergeant Major was now Commander of an Infantry Brigade, and an ex-Mess Sergeant commanded an Infantry Battalion. He asserted that neither he nor the Cabinet wavered in the least in their allegiance to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig or to General Sir William Robertson.

CHINA TEA.

Purchases for British Consumers.

London, January 30.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Parker announced that, owing to the representations of traders, it had been arranged that tea would be bought in China on behalf of the Ministry of Food for importation into the United Kingdom in neutral tonnage. If sufficient tonnage was available, it was intended to purchase three million pounds in 1918. The Ministry of Food agents in China would arrange for the tonnage. Mr. Parker also stated that it was not yet possible to decide the percentage of tea which would be imported from India and Ceylon in 1918.

ALLIED LEADERS IN PARIS.

London, January 30.
Lord Milner and General Sir William Robertson have accompanied Mr. Lloyd George to Paris, whither the Italian Premier has also gone from Rome.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKES IN GERMANY.

Spreading from District to District.

London, January 30.
The latest unofficial reports leave little doubt regarding the seriousness of the German strikes, which are spreading from district to district. Factory messages are prohibited in all industrial centres.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that apart from 100,000 workers on strike in Berlin, the movement has spread to the Bohemia mining district, a most important manufacturing centre. Workers in the torpedo factory at Friedrichshafen and the Germania Dockyard at Kiel, have struck, owing to their leaders having been called up to undergo military service.

GERMAN BUILDINGS ON THE SHAMREEN.

A Question in the House of Commons.

London, January 30.
In the House of Commons, Colonel Yates asked:—"What are the legal questions regarding which a decision is pending which will prevent German buildings in the British Concession on the Shamreen being taken over and the leases terminated?"
Mr. Balfour replied that he was still communicating with the British Minister in Peking on the matter, and he could not give any information at present.

COUNT CZERNIN'S SPEECH.

London, January 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states:—"Mr. Lansing has expressed surprise at the newspaper report that Count Czernin's speech was forwarded to President Wilson before it was delivered in Vienna. Mr. Lansing says that no copy of the speech was received here prior to or after its publication."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RAID ON LONDON.

A Big Casualty List.

London, January 29.
An official message says: In last night's air raid fourteen men, seventeen women and sixteen children were killed, while ninety-three men, fifty-nine women and seventy-four children were injured. All occurred in London with the exception of one killed and seven injured. The material damage was not serious.

Lasted for Over Five Hours.

London, January 29.
Last night's was the most prolonged air raid London has hitherto experienced, it lasting intermittently for over five hours. There was a full moon and a cloudless sky and the night was practically windless. Our gunfire was of the heaviest, while the rattling of machine-guns was more audible than usual, betokening the activity of the British airmen engaging the raiders. There were intervals of silence of varying duration, then renewed outbursts of fire as another relay of raiders appeared.

General Smuts' lecture was punctuated by the sound of the guns. The President told the audience they could retire to the basement, but there were cries of "Carry on," and General Smuts proceeded with his lecture, in which he interpolated many humorous asides.

The House of Lords resumed its discussion of the Franchise Bill in the middle of the raid.

Details of the Bombing.

London, January 29.
An official message says: Two groups of raiders crossed the Essex coast, and one group the Kent coast and proceeded to London. The latter dropped bombs on Thames Isle and Sheppey and crossed the estuary of the Thames, approaching East London through Essex. About fifteen machines participated in these attacks. Four or five reached the capital and bombed various districts. Later other aeroplanes crossed the Essex coast, one reaching London, where it dropped bombs between 12.15 and 12.30. Two Flying Corps scouts, after a brief fight at close range, set an enemy aeroplane on fire over Essex. It fell in flames from ten thousand feet and its crew of three were burnt to death. Several other engagements took place. One of our pursued a raider and fought it indecisively over the sea. All of our machines returned.

The German Version.

London, January 29.
A wireless German official message states: We brought down thirteen aeroplanes yesterday on the west front. We dropped bombs on London and Sheerness with good effect.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

London, January 29.
The Admiralty reports: Naval aircraft dropped many bombs yesterday on aerodromes at Aertrycke and Engel. Two enemy machines were brought down during patrols. All of ours returned.

THE STRIKES IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, January 29.
The "Korrespondenzblatt," organ of the German Trade Unions, states that the strike agitators in Berlin demand as a reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech of the 18th inst. a definite statement of German war aims in the west, also representation of workers in peace negotiations.

The "Vorwärts," while avoiding direct reference to the strike, warns the Government that the people want food and peace and any attempt to forcibly thrust them will be dangerous.

There is some suspicion that the German Government is permitting the transmission of such news as above in order to influence the labourites in Allied countries, particularly Britain.

In connection with the recent reports of labour troubles in Berlin a "partial strike" is now semi-officially admitted. Unofficial messages from Berlin state that there are thirty thousand strikers, chiefly from metallurgical factories notably the Daimler and Benz motor works.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL AIMS.

General Smuts on Future Dangers.

London, January 29.
Continuing his lecture on German colonial aims, General Smuts said:—"This Central African block maps of which are being prepared at the Colonial Office—in Berlin, is intended firstly to supply the economic requirements and raw materials for German industry, secondly, and far more important, to become the recruiting ground for vast native armies the great value of which has been demonstrated in East Africa, while its natural harbours on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans will supply naval and submarine bases from which both ocean routes will be dominated and British and American sea power brought to nought. Native armies would be useful in the next great war to which the German General Staff is already giving serious attention, as appears from General von Freytag's recent book. The untrained levies of the Union of South Africa will go down before these German-trained hordes of Africans, who will also be able to deal with North Africa and Egypt without the defection of any white troops from Germany, and they will also mean a great army planted on the flank of Asia whose force could be felt throughout the Middle East as far as Persia and perhaps even farther."

General Smuts proceeded to show that this was no mere fanciful picture, quoting in support of it the recent utterances and writings of the Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf, Professor Delbuck, Franz Kolbe and Emil Zimmermann. The British Empire's viewpoint was very different, he said. Britain never had any military ambitions apart from the sea power which was essential to its existence. It had always opposed militarisation of the natives of Africa; it had always studied the natives' interest and regarded their points of view with special favour, often to the disappointment of white settlers. No impartial person can deny that the results of this policy on the whole had been beneficial to the natives. British statesmen had avoided the dangerous course of regarding the native primarily as the raw material of a military world power. Britain's objects in Africa were inherently peaceful and defensive. Looking to the future from the broadest point of view and looking further upon Africa as the half-way house to India and Australia, the British Empire asks only for internal peace and the security of its external communications. It cannot allow the return of conditions which mean the militarisation of the natives and their employment for schemes of world power. It cannot allow naval and submarine bases to be organised on both coasts of Africa to the endangerment of the sea communications of the Empire and the peace of the world. It must insist upon through land communications from one end of Africa to the other.

Regarding the disposal of the German colonies General Smuts said that as long as there was no real change of heart in Germany, no irrevocable break with militarism the law of self-preservation should be considered paramount. No fresh extension of Prussian militarism on other continents and seas should be tolerated and conquered German colonies can only be regarded as guarantees for the future peace of the world. He was sure this opinion was shared by the vast bulk of the Dominions. They had no military ambitions, their greatest aim was peace; they joined the war voluntarily and were largely responsible for the destruction of Germany's Colonial Empire and the consequent prevention of the German military system spreading to the ends of the earth. They should not be asked to consent to the restoration to a militant Germany of fresh footholds for militarism in the southern hemisphere, thus endangering the future of their young and rising communities. They wanted a new Monroe Doctrine for the South for their protection against European militarism. The enemy's stubborn defence of East Africa proved the supreme importance Germany attached to it both economically and as a strategic point of departure for the establishment of a Central African Empire. Premature or unwise restoration of German East Africa to Germany might therefore have consequences reaching far beyond Africa. It was not difficult to foresee that the East African campaign, while apparently a side show in the great world war, may yet have important bearings on the future of the world. At the conclusion of peace our statesmen will be bound to bear in mind this wider and deeper issue fraught with such consequences to the world and particularly the British Empire.

He concluded by hoping that the "land where so many heroes have lost their lives or health while under the most terrible and most exacting conditions of human loyalty and human service poured out so lavishly in a great cause, may never be allowed to become a menace to the future peaceful development of the world. I am sure my gallant boys, dead and living, would wish no other or greater reward."

The Belgian Colonial Minister, M. Renkin, paid a high tribute to General Smuts and dwelt on the triumphant Anglo-Belgian co-operation.

Mr. Walter Long said that General Smuts' campaign in East Africa laid the foundation of the crumbling of German power which had continued ever since. He hoped that General Smuts' address would be widely circulated and read by all people who desired that this great and terrible war should end in a durable and real peace and that the lesson taught by General Smuts that night would be learned by those who were determined that the losses of this war would not have been suffered in vain.

British Workers' Views.

London, January 29.
A meeting organized to consider the future of the German colonies by the Committee of the British Workers' League recently resolved on recording its admiration of and gratitude for the brilliant achievement of British and Allied arms in rescuing the peoples of territories formerly under German control from that ruthless administration, repudiating the proposals of the Labour Party to hand over those territories to a cosmopolitan commission, and pledging itself to its utmost to prevent their return to Germany.

A copy of the resolution was sent to Mr. Lloyd George who has now replied thanking the Committee and expressing his appreciation of the resolution.

THE LOSS OF A LINER.

London, January 29.
The Canarder Adonis is being slowly towed to port.

It is officially confirmed that the Adonis has sunk apparently while being towed portward.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

Last Night's Enjoyable Concert.

The concert held last night in the cosy little Hall—pleasantly decorated for the occasion—of the Helena May Institute attracted quite a large number of people, among whom were His Excellency the Governor and Miss Iris May, Major-General Ventris and many other well-known Hongkong residents. Part of the proceeds, we understand, will be given in one of the many war charities, and thus, in a very pleasing manner, Hongkong is continuing (in this and other ways) to do "its bit." The various items of the programme were all carried out according to arrangement except that Mr. W. A. Hannibal was unable to give his humorous song, as announced, by Sir William Ross Davies, been obliged to leave the Colony on business.

The entertainment was exceedingly good. It was a genuine pleasure to hear once again, after so many years' absence, Mrs. Gordon's very fine contralto voice. With exquisite tenderness and beauty she sang "God Send You Back to Me" and, as an encore, "It's Quiet Down Here." Mrs. Bales' violin solo, "Fantasia Opus 36" (Wieniawski) beautifully played, was received with loud applause and an encore demanded and conceded. Very ably also was she accompanied at the piano by Miss Elfrida Osmund. Mr. Sayer, a vocalist Hongkong audiences would like to hear more frequently. He has a fine light baritone voice, which in "I Love You" was delightful to listen to. He also was accompanied, at the piano, by Miss Osmund. Mr. Sayer extremely well. Very brilliantly executed piano solo was performed by Miss Lillie and Mrs. Doreen Fuller. A "Duet" was given by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes. It was entitled "Clearly and Concisely" and nearly hit the empty garrulity of a certain type of Society women. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stokes performed admirably, giving evidence of considerable histrionic talent. Mr. Lay (accompanied at the piano by Mr. G. Grimble) sang "My Dear Soul" and was encored. A very "merry and bright" item was provided by Mrs. Roland Braddell (a Singapore lady visitor) in the singing of "Military Mary Ann," a song that requires vivacious acting rather than fine singing. Mrs. Braddell was loudly applauded and, as an encore, sang a sentimental song in the very sentimental manner of a coster girl. For the occasion, Mrs. Braddell, who is a genuinely sprightly amateur comedienne, was dressed in true East End fashion and wore a wonderfully feathered creation of a hat. At the piano she was ably accompanied by Mr. Evan Ormiston. In place of Mr. Hannibal, Mr. Ormiston, who is now so well known locally as a comedian and pianist, gave his clever imitations of what he alleges takes place in "Convent Garden Grand Opera." His performance was very well received. As already stated, the concert was in every way extremely enjoyable.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Horace Goldin at Victoria Theatre; 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, Feb. 2.
Opening of Tyam Tak River-
vour; 8.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Concert by A. Minovitch and Mr. Fiacco; 9.15 p.m.
Thursday, Feb. 7.
Theatre Royal—Concert by A. Minovitch and Mr. Fiacco; 9.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS

Financial Facilities After the War.

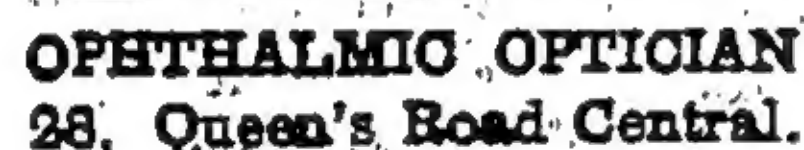
LIBERATION

October 3, 1964

NOTICES.

Our obituary column on Saturday (says the *Times* of November 4) included announcements of the death of two men who were well-known owners of important collections which differed entirely from one another. Mr. Philip Berney, Ficklin, of Tasburgh Hall, Norfolk, who died in his 65th year, collected many things, but probably he prized most his relics of Charles I. some of which passed through J. O. Stevens's sale rooms in London. The most personal relic of all is the well-authenticated pair: blue silk-knitted vest worn by Charles I. on the scaffold, stained with blood; another relic is the Royalist medal, with a small lock of the hair of Charles I., which formed a portion of the lock given by Charles II. to Barbara Duchess of Cleveland. Mr. Ficklin had a large number of old watches, English and foreign, and a great many other curiosities, many of which were included in the loan exhibition at St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, in 1862. Mr. Edmund Benson Foster, of Cleeve Manor, Berks, who died at the age of 93, inherited a fine collection of old Dutch and Flemish masters, formed many years before by Mr. Richard Foster, of Cleeve Manor. Nineteen of these pictures were offered, by the late Mr. Foster at Christie's on June 3, 1870. Sixteen of them realised over £34,000; and the amount which Mr. Foster wanted, having been obtained, the remaining three were not sold. On July 13, 1895, these three were submitted at Christie's, when the Agnelli fetched 4,000 guineas and the last work of Jacob Ruysdael 4,200 guineas.

VICTOR AGENTS.



Austrian Court Official's Retirement.
Zarich, Nov. 27.—Slav influence in Austria-Hungary have suffered a severe blow in the resignation of Count Polzer Hottitz, Chief of the Emperor's Private Cabinet. Although occupying a purely Court position, he has been accused of influencing political decisions of the Emperor always in favour of the Slavs. The amnesty of July 2 releasing hundreds of Slav political prisoners, which was proclaimed without any previous consultation with the responsible Ministers, was

Affairs at Vladivostock.
With reference to the arrival of a Japanese man-of-war at Vladivostock, the Commander of the warship has announced through Consul General Kikuchi that the sole object of the visit is to protect the Japanese residents there. The Municipality of Vladivostock called a special meeting on the 14th instant and lodged a protest with the Japanese Consulate on the ground that the entry of the warship without previous notice and consent is a clear violation of the sovereignty of Russia. The *Asahi* states that the Tokyo Government point out that under the circumstances it was impossible to give previous notice of the warship's movements, no one being able to say where the seat of government in Russia was. To open negotiations with the Maximalist party would have been contrary to international etiquette. For these reasons, the Tokyo Government will not reply to the protest lodged by the Mayor of Vladivostock. Moreover, the Mayor possesses no diplomatic standing.

R.N.A.S. Assisted by Greek Naval Unit.

Our machines then bombed the General, in which the German Headquarters at Constantinople are reported to be situated. Bombs were dropped from a height of 1,300 feet, and two direct hits were secured on the stern of the ship. The next object of attack was the War Office, on which two direct hits were observed in the centre of the building.

The Turkish Minister at Berné has made a statement in reference to these air attacks, in which he acknowledges that the War Office at Constantinople and a destroyer were hit, "a certain amount of damage" being done.

The following officers have been awarded by his Majesty to the Greek officers engaged in these operations: Lieut. Commander Moraitinos, D.S.O.; Sub-Lieut. Melstopoulos, D.S.O.; Sub-Lieut. Constantinou, D.S.C. Of the British officers and men, Squadron Commander K. S. Savory has received a bar to the D.S.O.; Flight Lieut. H. Maclelland and Lieut. P. T. Rawlings, R.N.V.R. the D.S.O.; and Chief Petty Officer J. L. Adams and Leading Mechanic B. Cromack the D.M.S.

Proposed Cardiff Purchase of A London Fleet

Our Cardiff correspondent telegraphs (say the "Times" of November 5) that Messrs. J. C. Gould and Co. were reported there on Saturday to have been in close treaty for a well-known London fleet of some nine cargo steamers with a carrying capacity of nearly 60,000 tons deadweight. Although not yet completed, the negotiations are believed to have reached a definite and advanced stage. In view of the present value of tonnage it is estimated that the purchase price is not very far short of £1,000,000. Messrs. Gould and Co. are already the managers of several steamers.

The Kaiser as Crown Prince.

The fact that the Kaiser was destined to play the rôle of the modern Attila and become the scourge of Europe was prophesied nearly 30 years ago in a remarkable article published in the *New York Times*, in April, 1888, by Mr. Harold Frederic, the famous novelist and correspondent. At that date (the *Daily Express* recalls, quoting from the article) the Kaiser was still Crown Prince of Prussia, and Mr. Frederic, who was in Berlin on behalf of his newspaper, had many opportunities of coming in contact with him. "One shudders," Mr. Harold Frederic wrote, "as one pats the mild, contemplative head of the bloodhound solely because of the stories that have been told of the terrible ferocity which lurks under this sleek and gentle exterior. In the same way you look in the face of this young heir of the Hohenzollerns and remember with wondering reservations the malignant tales which have been told of his inner nature by those who know it best. Their dislike for him is based on a general conception of his character. Their view is that he is utterly cold, entirely selfish, wantonly cruel, a young man without conscience or compassion, or any softening virtues whatever. He is saturated with all the instincts and ideas which have raised this puerile Prussia to its present eminence, and his character is the crown and flower of two centuries of might and ruthlessness and spoliation exalted into a creed. . . . We all know that it is a mere matter of months before he will be the autocratic master of 2,000,000 armed men. The question is, What will he do? The most common answer is that he will over-run Europe. It seems very probable that some future Taine, a century hence perhaps, will write to show that William II of Prussia and the German Empire was a mysterious belated survival of the ante-medieval Goths and Vandals—an Attila born a thousand and more years after his time."

Russo-Japanese Relations.

It is stated in a despatch to the *Night Night* that the Maximalist Government have decided to instruct Mr. Conrad to take over the ambassadorial duties at the Russian Embassy in Tokio. Mr. Conrad was a resident in Tokio for several years and is well versed in things Japanese. It is understood that besides assuming the ambassadorial duties in Tokio, Mr. Conrad will take up the task of acquainting the members of the Embassy with the true intent and purposes of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council and also explain the administrative policy of the new Russian Government.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of **SHAREHOLDERS** in this Company will be held at the **Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong**, on **SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M.** for the purpose of receiving the reports of the **Directors** together with a **Statement of Accounts** for the year ending **31st December, 1917.**

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the **4th February to the 14th February** (both days inclusive), during which period no **Transfer of Shares** can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1918.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on **TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 4th to 19th **February, 1918**, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

UNION WATERBOAT
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on **TUESDAY** the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 30th. January, to 5th February, 1918, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 25th January, 1918.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.**

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Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

ARMSTRONG—On 31st January. To Mr. and Mrs. W. Armstrong, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918.

BRITISH AND GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY.

With characteristic lucidity, General Smuts, in his address on East Africa to the Royal Geographical Society, effectively contrasted German and British colonial methods. Our distinguished South African visitor, who has played so brilliant a part during the War and has now been in London for some time giving the War Council the benefit of his wide knowledge and in furthering the cause of the Empire, whose interests he has so deeply a heart, doubtless found the subject upon which he was lecturing peculiarly suitable, as it is not so long since, full of honour, that he passed over to Germany's hopes in East Africa. General Smuts did well to reiterate a fact that has often been commented upon and which has formed a contrast strikingly in favour of the British.

The speaker said that Germany sought colonies not after the English fashion. We have sought them as no other civilized nation sought them, with a view to peaceful settlement and for the purpose of the upliftment of the natives. That was and has always been the aim of British colonial policy. Germany's object was not in the interests directly of her own people and even less in the interests of the natives. Owing to her shortage of agricultural labour, Germany cannot afford to encourage emigration, and there is abundant evidence to prove that Germany had little use for the native African except to drill him—which she has, with little success, attempted to do—for the purpose of establishing a Central African Empire. For military power—and for military power alone—Germany attempted to found a Colonial Empire. With an arrogance that could be found only in the Teuton, the Germans schemed to obtain, as part of their war conquests, not only the British African possessions, but also those of the French, the Belgians and the Portuguese south of the Sahara and Lake Chad and north of the Zambesi. It was a pretty little scheme, which, however, failed to mature, thanks largely to the splendid leadership of General Botha and General Smuts. To-day Germany's dream of a great Central African Empire is as a bubble evaporated.

The views expressed by General Smuts as to the disposal of the German colonies should meet with the approval of all sensible people. "As long," says he, "as there is no real change of heart in Germany, no irrevocable break with militarism, the law of self-preservation should be considered paramount." Sincerely is it to be hoped that these wise words will be kept in mind and, better still, acted upon at the proper time. In this matter the Imperial Parliament particularly owes a debt to the brave and patriotic men who mustered so readily in our South African Colony and who, naturally, greatly desire that the fruits of their efforts shall remain a permanent part of the British Empire. General Smuts did well to emphasize that "premature or unwise restoration of German East Africa to Germany might have consequences reaching far beyond Africa." Knowing what the Pan-German dream was and, given the opportunity, what it might be again, knowing also the diabolic ingenuity of the modern Hun, can there be any doubt as to the meaning underlying General Smuts' warning? Unquestionably "No." What we have now we must hold, if for no other reason than to thwart future German machinations, to let Germany know that what we had the power to win, we have the power and the will to hold. Besides, we owe a debt to those who fought and died; to those who endured and won and brought to an end Germany's scheme of an African Empire.

The Raids on London.

Once again London has been made the object of German cruelty and spite. On Monday night a batch of aerial raiders visited the Metropolis and kept up an intermittent series of bombing for five hours on end, while a message which comes through this morning tells of yet a further raid on the following night. Monday's affair appears to have been a terrible business; for in addition to the loss of life through the actual dropping of bombs many other casualties were caused by over-crowding in the shelters and the collapse of a building wherein men, women and children were seeking refuge. Once more we have to bemoan the sacrifice of the lives of several innocent women and children, some of the latter dying in their mothers' arms. This is the manner in which Germany makes war. But if the enemy imagines for a moment that he can scare the British people by these foul means, he is sadly out in his reckoning. Incidents like these only serve to steel our nerves and to set ourselves with a fresh determination to wipe out the system which justified the murder of helpless civilians. The blood of Britishers will to-day boil with just rage over this latest display of Hunnish devilry, which can only be answered in one way. That way lies in the direction of sharp retaliation. Every time the enemy carries out these diabolical raids he must be paid back in full. And we hope that it will not be many days ere we hear that the cowardly Huns have been given a most copious draught of their own bitter medicine.

Unhappy Germany.

But while the Germans see fit to indulge in these excursions far from home, a much more serious menace confronts them in their own land. From the nature of to-day's messages it is clear that the strikes in the Fatherland are of a most serious character. So much may be judged from the fact that there are 100,000 strikers in Berlin alone, while men are also refusing to work in torpedo and dockyard establishments. We are told also that the movement is spreading from district to district. The question now naturally suggests itself as to where this spirit of revolt will end. We have before referred to the effect which the food restrictions are having on the German masses, and now we gather that one of the factors in these latest strikes is the calling up of more men for the Army. In view of the sacrifices already made, it is not surprising that the German people should resent the demands for more "cannon fodder." They must, in spite of official assurances to the contrary, know full well that further fighting will only mean a continuation of useless bloodshed. And they are wise and far-seeing in setting their faces against the futile sacrificing of human lives. Internal troubles of this kind are bound to have a great effect on the war, and the more they spread throughout enemy lands the more quickly may peace be brought about.

America's Man-Power.

That the United States are quietly and effectually preparing to lend further aid to the Allied forces in France and, probably, also in Italy, is evident in many ways. Thoroughness is what our American cousins aim at, for they clearly realize the gigantic nature of the business in hand and the necessity for thus putting forward their best effort. They have already done much and that they will do much more admits of not the slightest shadow of a doubt. The statement just issued by Mr. Baker, the United States' Secretary for War, is very much to the point in this matter. "We will have," he says, "half a million men in France shortly (a large proportion of this number are already there) and during 1918 a further million and a half will be able to go there." And all the world knows what will happen when such aid is at the disposal of the Allies on the Western Front!

DAY BY DAY.

LEARNING RATE GAINED MOST BY THOSE BOOKS BY WHICH THE PRINTERS HAVE LOST.—J. Fuller.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the Battle of La Bassée.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

"Some" Defence.
A beggar was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with soliciting alms. The man was said to be a great poet and European had complained of him. Defendant said he was in employment and was stretching out his hands to light his pipe. The case was adjourned.

Football Match.
The following players have been chosen to represent the Hongkong Club in their League game with the R.G.A. on Saturday, the 3rd prox., at 4 p.m. on the Club Ground:—Goldenberg, Cave and McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart and Rodger; Goldenberg, Pascoe, Gerrard, McTavish and Morrison. Reserves:—Ralston and Wood.

Spurious Bangles.
Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to exchange spurious bangles for real gold at a shop in Des Voeux Road Central. A woman was charged with aiding and abetting. The defendants were represented by Mr. J. M. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. The case was adjourned.

Possession of Hoops.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being an unlawful possession of a number of hoops. It was stated that a detective found him on the Star Ferry Wharf and on searching a basket found the hoops. The defendant had a licence. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$10, and warned him that if he was brought up again he would be sent to prison without the option of a fine.

Opium Discoveries.
Three Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium. Revenue Officer Lemaigre stated that when the men were making a search seven tins of opium were found in a sun helmet, two-and-a-half tins were found on the person of one of the men, and three tins were discovered in the sole of a number of shoes they were in charge of. The first defendant was fined \$50, the second \$250, the third \$20, and the opium was confiscated.

A Juvenile Pick-Pocket.
A small boy was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing \$10 in small money from the person of a man. Complainant said he was going to buy some dried nuts from a stall in the street when he felt defendant take the money out of his pocket. He then ran away. Chase was given and he was caught, the defendant throwing the roll of money into a side channel. Defendant said he did not know anyone was picking pockets. He had nothing to do with it. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six weeks' hard labour.

The Ex-Tsar's Domestic Affairs.

The Osaka Mainichi's special correspondent at Harbin telegraphs that the ex-Tsar having obtained permission from the Maximalist Government to divorce the former Czarina, will shortly marry Miss K.—a Russian noblewoman and a dancer. The original message does not give the name of the lady, merely saying "Miss K." The Osaka Mainichi adds that while the report about the ex-Tsar marrying again cannot be readily credited, there is nothing improbable about his getting a divorce from his consort.

UNION CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of Seatholders.

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of seatholders of Union Church last evening, Mr. James Walker being elected to the chair.

The report for the past year stated, *inter alia*:—The Treasurer's statement shows a deficit of \$2,144.34 which is an increase of \$542.16. During the year several generous donations have been received which have greatly assisted in the reduction of the debit balance. It should be noted that, though the income from seat rents and weekly offerings is higher than any preceding year, heavy expenditure for repairs and redecorating required to be provided for. The possibility of similar expenses for repairs recurring, and the increased amount required for the Pastor's stipend, call for an increase in the revenue of the Church. The Committee, having carefully considered the financial requirements of the Church, has decided to recommend that the fees for the major portion of the sittings be advanced to \$15 per annum, leaving a small number at \$10 per annum. It is also intended to revive the Pastorate Reserve Fund, to be used only in connection with the payment of passage fees and other expenses consequent on the Pastor's removal or a change of pastorate. If this fund, by gradual accumulation, is made a success, the necessity for special appeal at such times would be avoided. As the Church's agreement with the Pastor expires in March, 1918, a seatholders' meeting was held in June last, when the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald was unanimously invited to continue in the Pastorate. This invitation was duly accepted. The organ, which has been the hope of many years, is now complete and is considered to be a fine instrument and cost \$13,031, and it is extremely satisfactory to know that whole of this sum has been raised, and that there is a balance in hand for any improvements which may be deemed desirable in the future.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said the acceptance by their pastor of the invitation to remain with them was a great comfort to Union Church. He would say no more than that the invitation and acceptance were so whole-hearted that it seemed as if they were made for each other. (Applause.) The organ fund was started some years ago when Mr. Macdonald was secretary, but in 1914 Mr. Chapman, the organist, saw that it was impossible to go on with the organ in the state it was then and set the example by contributing to the fund. He also obtained contributions from others and sufficient money for the rebuilding was raised. He was sure they would be thankful to Mr. Chapman for the trouble he had taken in connection with the instrument. The accounts for the past year were satisfactory. In 1915 the deficit was \$2,318, which was reduced in the following year to \$1,062 by a special collection. This year the expenses exceeded the income by \$542.16, the deficit being accounted for by repairs rendered necessary by the ravages of white ants. Two beams in the Church were repaired, but this expense was borne by an anonymous donor, to whom he was sure they would be very grateful for saving the Church the expense. Seat rents amounted to \$2,736, which was \$120 higher than those of the previous year and \$35 in excess of 1907, which was a record. The weekly offerings for 1916 amounted to \$3,030, which included special collections of \$804. The total for 1917 was higher, amounting to \$3,014. If the offerings were maintained and if the seat rental was increased from \$10 to \$15 they would be able in two years to wipe off the overdraft at the bank and also have a surplus for repairs which were constantly occurring in this climate.

Mr. A. S. D. Conland seconded the motion, which was carried. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Secretary, Mr. E. Banfield; Organist, Mr. J. Kirk Macdonald; Treasurer, Mr. A. S. D. Conland; Committee:

Mr. A. S. D. Conland, J. Walker, J. Rodger, J. Wattie, Shaw, O. E. Hickling, J. L. McPherson, E. R. Dreyer, J. Mitchell, A. Macdonald, W. Brown, J. Anderson and Dr. B. M. Gibson.

Ladies Committee:—Messdames McKinnis, J. Walker, O. C. Hickling, J. M. McCubbin, Macdonald, J. Mitchell, G. M. Shaw, Templeton, D. Wood, J. Macdonald, W. Russell and J. Henderson.

Mr. Conland proposed that the seat rent be raised from \$10 to \$15. Mr. Macdonald seconded, and the motion was carried. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald proposed a vote of thanks to the officers and committee. This was seconded by Mr. McCubbin and carried.

THE RACES.

Entries for the 1918 Meeting.

The preliminary programmes for the Races in February have now been issued, giving details of the entries for the various events.

It is revealed that there are 82 stable this year, as compared with 43 last year and 39 the year before. The decrease is mainly accounted for by the amalgamation of several stables, a notable case being the new stable of "Admiral," this being a combination of Mr. Adams and Mr. Erice, or Mr. Soares and Mr. Moller. The ponies of this large stable are either "Cats" or "Lights." M. de Journal is racing under the name of "Mr. Lux" and Mr. Satterlie, who races in Shanghai as "Mr. Elretine," is racing under the style of "Mr. George Sand." The other race names assumed are well-known.

The ponies this year total 107, comparing with 110 a year ago and 104 in 1916. This number is composed of 27 griffins, 32 old ponies and 48 subscriptions. There were originally 50 "anbs," but one, owned by Mr. Sasseon, has since died and another, owned by Sir Paul Obater, has been discarded, leaving 48 to figure in the race programme.

In the matter of entries, the number is well up to the standard of previous years, there being 940 entries for the thirty races on the first three days. In the classic race of the Meeting there are 27 entries, this being against 30 last year and 23 two years ago. The actual entries for the Derby are as follows:—

Mr. Adamerio's Wild Cat, 11 st. 4 lb.
Mr. Adamerio's Gentle Cat, 11 st. 11 lb.
Mr. Adamerio's Siamese Cat, 10 st. 12 lb.
Mr. Adamerio's Persian Cat, 11 st. 1 lb.
Mr. Adamerio's Black Cat, 10 st. 12 lb.
Mr. Dryadnat's Andrew 10 st. 12 lb.
Mr. Dryadnat's Salamander, 11 st. 1 lb.
Mr. Dryadnat's Maybe, 10 st. 12 lb.
Mr. Henry Humphreys' Grey Mouse, 10 st. 12 lb.
Mr. Henry Humphreys' Olurch Mouse, 10 st. 12 lb.
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Tytan Chief, 11 st. 1 lb.
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Fanling Chief, 10 st. 12 lb.
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Shatin Chief, 10 st. 12 lb.
Messrs. L. & B.'s Lusitanian Pearl, 10 st. 12 lb.
Mr. Nemaxee's Korand, 11 st. 1 lb.
Mr. Nemaxee's Nevada, 11 st. 4 lb.
Sir Paul's Conquest Dahlie, 10 st. 12 lb.
Sir Paul's Unique Dahlie, 11 st. 1 lb.
Sir Paul's Bantam Dahlie, 10 st. 9 lb.
Sir Paul's Modesty Dahlie, 10 st. 12 lb.
Mr. John Peel's Domino, 11 st. 1 lb.
Mr. John Peel's Xmas Day, 10 st. 12 lb.
Mr. John Peel's New Year, 10 st. 9 lb.
Mr. George Sand's Rocksand, 11 st. 1 lb.
Mr. George Sand's Luckysand, 11 st. 1 lb.
Mr. George Sand's Daintysand, 10 st. 12 lb.
Mr. George Sand's Dragonsand, 11 st. 1 lb.

Messrs. D. McDermid, J. Walker, J. Rodger, J. Wattie, Shaw, O. E. Hickling, J. L. McPherson, E. R. Dreyer, J. Mitchell, A. Macdonald, W. Brown, J. Anderson and Dr. B. M. Gibson.

Ladies Committee:—Messdames McKinnis, J. Walker, O. C. Hickling, J. M. McCubbin, Macdonald, J. Mitchell, G. M. Shaw, Templeton, D. Wood, J. Macdonald, W. Russell and J. Henderson.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A correspondent to the Daily News says he has received many requests for light on the various parties and movements now distracting Russia. Well, here he says, are some definitions to get along with. Cadets are Konstitutional Democrats, K.D.s, whence their name. They are more or less Imperialist Liberals, and are the furthest right of the parties still articulate. Maximalist is an incorrect translation of Bolshevik. Bolshevik means "member of the bolshinstvo," or majority. The reference is to a Socialist conference held some years ago in Switzerland. They are extremists in comparison with the Mensheviks, or minority party, represented at the same conference. Menshevik is sometimes incorrectly translated Minimalist.

The Committee for the Salvation of the Revolution was made up of parties opposed to the Bolsheviks during the present row in Petrograd. The Revolutionary Committee is the Bolshevik organization during the same row though, of course, scores of committees have used that name. Not a single one of all these parties is in favour of a separate peace. The Bolsheviks are more definitely in favour of class warfare than the other Socialist parties, and are in more of a hurry for a general peace, because they want to get on with the social revolution which they consider more important than the war.

The death of Mr. Neil Primrose is a heavy loss to British political life, in which he was a popular and promising figure. Mr. Asquith, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Rosebery have all now lost some in the war. The fact that he fell in Palestine within a few days of Mr. Balfour's letter to Lord Rothschild adds a touch of quite romantic tragedy to Mr. Primrose's death. His mother was, of course, a Rothschild, and it was rumoured that he was to be an officer in the new Jewish regiment, in which he took a very great interest. His undoubted ability was rather hidden to the casual observer under a singularly boyish exterior. When he went to America on the "peace trip" four years ago the combination puzzled the reporters very much. They could not get him to talk. "Ask me," he said, "how Dalmatian gets a fast half-volley to the leg boundary and I'll tell you, but if it's peace you want ask Perria or Weardale. They know all about it." Yet the next day he made one of the wisest and happiest creations of the whole tour at the Waldorf Astoria peace lunch.

A correspondent has been amusing himself with working out the percentages on a population basis of the fighting forces of the various countries as given by the U. S. War Department. The results are rather surprising. Austria is easily first. Ten per cent of the whole population must be under arms, if these figures are correct. Then comes Germany with 8.7 per cent, bearing arms, and Italy and Montenegro tying for third place with 8 per cent. But the point that surprises me is this, including Colonies, our Allies, on this basis, are 7.5 and the French 7.0 per cent of the population. Remember, the figures do not include naval forces. We have been so often told that our own military sacrifices are not to be compared with that of France that most people will be astonished at this result. Of course, if the huge Indian population in India, we take down some of the best troops of the world, with trained Indian and Chinese. On the other hand, if the Dominions and Egypt, but not India, are included, we are well up to the "top" ahead of the Allies. Which argument will you use with regard to the ingenuity and power of the

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

"HONGKONG AND ART."

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—With reference to your leaderette under above caption yesterday, I have no doubt that all lovers and cultivators of Art will appreciate and endorse your suggestion as to the exhibition of the work of the members of the Hongkong and Kowloon Sketching Club, that the community may have the opportunity of judging and admiring the work of those endowed with artistic feelings. The exhibition should consist of the work of those members and of others (non-members) who cultivate Art and be open to the public at the City Hall for at least two days and a moderate entrance fee charged on behalf of War Orphanage.

Somewhat ago there was in existence here a similar club, promoted by the late Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, with a good number of members, chiefly ladies, whose work was exhibited monthly at the above place, free to the public and subject to the criticism of the Press. Much good was done then in fostering the artistic temperament of the community. Enclosing my card,

Yours etc.,

A LOVER OF ART.

Hongkong, Jan. 31, 1918.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Sir,—May I be permitted, as Corresponding Secretary in Hongkong of the above Institute, to express the hope that many British residents in this Colony will come forward and join the above Association in this year, when it is celebrating its Jubilee? Started in 1888, at a time when the action of the solidarity of the component parts of the Empire was comparatively in its infancy, the Royal Colonial Institute has persistently and successfully preached during the past fifty years the doctrine of the Unity of the Empire, and, by means of correspondence, lectures, and efforts of every kind, has continually set before itself the task of promoting the development and strengthening of the ties between Great Britain and her Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and the promotion of trade within the Empire.

Since the beginning of the war, its activities have naturally increased, and the Empire Trade and Industry Committee, the Imperial Studies Committee, the Empire Land Settlement Committee (for the settlement of ex-Servicemen after the war) and the Standing Emigration Committee and the Organisation Committee have all of them been kept hard at work in the interests of the Empire, as is apparent from letters which I have received from the Secretary in London.

A Non-Resident Fellow, on joining, pays an entrance fee of one guinea and a subscription of one guinea for the year ending the 31st December then next ensuing, and thenceforward annually at the same rate, and he does not become liable to pay the Resident Fellow's subscription, which latter is only two guineas per annum, until he remains in the United Kingdom for a period exceeding twelve months. Such subscription includes the Institute's interesting monthly Journal, *United Empire*, which deals with a variety of important subjects.

I shall be happy to receive and forward to London the names of those who desire to become Non-Resident Fellows.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

Prince's Buildings,
January 30, 1918.

League Cricket.

The Civil Service meet the 25th Middlesex Battalion on the Civil Service ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday next. The home team will be—E. W. Hamilton (Captain), E. E. O. Bird, D. M. Good, all, F. J. King, J. O. O. Fletcher, O. M. W. Reynolds, W. E. Dixon, R. W. Bradbury, W. H. Edmonds, R. C. Whitehead and P. T. Lambie.

SCHOOL FOOTBALL.

Presentation of Shield and Cup.

There was a large attendance of scholars and friends at the Queen's College recreation ground at Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon, when the final of the Junior League of the Hongkong Schools' Football was decided. Opportunity was also taken to present the Senior Shield, which has this year been won by Queen's College, who were not beaten once throughout the competition.

The final of the Junior League was played between St. Stephen's College 2nd and Wanchai School. The result, after a game full of interest and promising football, being a victory for Wanchai by two goals to nil. A match was also played between Queen's College and the Rest of the League, this producing a very keen struggle, out of which the Rest came with a win by three goals to one.

At the conclusion of the matches, the presentation of prizes took place. Lieut. Col. John Ward, M.P., was to have given the prizes away, but, in his unavoidable absence, Mr. Bird, Headmaster of Ellis Kadoorie School, made the presentations. At stated above, Queen's College took the Senior Shield and Wanchai the Junior Cup. Each player also received a special prize.

Mr. F. A. Britton expressed his thanks to the referees who had done duty in the competition, some of whom were now at the front.

Mr. Bird said that it was a pleasure for him to watch the boys playing such excellent football, especially Queen's College, for whom he wished the same success next year.

Mr. Tanner expressed thanks to Mr. Bird for his presence. He also encouraged the scholars to continue their football careers. Three cheers were called for Mr. Bird, the giving of these concluding the proceedings.

HONGKONG SHIPPING MATTERS.

Some Interesting Items.

We take the following from *Shipping and Engineering*:

The new examinations for masters and mates comes into force in Hongkong on February 1. The new papers are very much more difficult than those they supersede and the consequence has been a rush on the part of officers to get through before they come into force, no less than fourteen masters' and officers having passed their examinations during December last.

The following candidates have been successful in their examinations for certificates of competency before the Board of Trade, Hongkong, during December, 1917:—

E. B. Smith, Master, steamship.
J. Edwards, Master, steamship.
W. S. Turnbull, Master, steamship.

*W. B. Williams, Master, steamship.

A. Robinson, Master, ordinary.

*H. B. Enders, First mate, steamship.

T. O'Hare, Only mate, steamship.

*R. Mastermann, Second mate, square rigged.

C. G. Hime, Second mate, square rigged.

W. R. Sutton, Second mate, steamship.

D. J. Corcoran, Second mate, steamship.

W. J. Pendergast, Second mate, steamship.

E. O. Colebrook, Second mate, square rigged.

T. Irwin, Second mate, temporary.

*Passed special signalling examination on board H.M.S. Tamar.

It is reported that Chinese merchants in Hongkong have established a steamship company with a capital of \$2,000,000, which has purchased a ship of 2,600 tons and negotiations are now under way to buy several other ships to be placed on the Australian run, under the British flag.

FRAWLEY CO. RETURNING.

The Frawley Company which met with much success in Hongkong and elsewhere last year, are returning soon. The present company is composed of entirely new people with the exception of Mr. Frawley, Miss Valentine Sidney and Mr. Reynolds Denniston. The leads are in the hands of Miss Katherine Decker, Miss Florence Chapman, Mr. Henry Mortimer and Mr. Wm. H. Claire, the remaining members being Miss Ola Humphreys, Miss Valentine Sidney, Miss Eileen Lloyd, Mr. Augustus Forbes, Mr. Wm. B. Howard, Mr. George McGarry, Mr. Edward Delaney and Mr. Reynolds Denniston.

The Company as a whole is described by Mr. Frawley as happily selected and very well balanced, each member being a finished and experienced artist.

The repertoire consists in part of Wm. Gillette's delightful comedy, "A Successful Calamity," Bayard Vellier's great success, "The Thirteenth Chair," which just closed in New York after a season's run and is now in London, "The Tiger Rose" now running at the Lyceum, "The Boomerang," a Balasco production, described as one of the most delightful comedies of recent years, "Cheating Cheaters," a strong comedy drama, "It Pays to Advertise," "Seven Keys to Baldpate" and Balasco's production "The Easiest Way," a very strong drama of "The Outcast" type. Altogether it will be possible to give a new production every other night.

CINEMA ATTRACTIONS.

The Hongkong Theatre continues to arrange attractive programmes for its patrons. At present, "The Wolf of Debt," a very fine drama, is being shown, while this afternoon another striking dramatic film, entitled "Tinsel," is to be shown. In this picture, Madame Robine, the well-known cinema star, will be featured. Special matinees are to be provided on Tuesdays and Fridays in future.

The Bijou Theatre has been able to secure a big attraction by the visit of Suzanne and Vladimir Zouandine, the well-known Russian artists who have already appeared in Hongkong. Their season begins to-night, and among the items will be songs, dances, flute solos, etc.

At the Victoria Theatre, Horace Goldin continues to mystify large audiences. There was again a crowded house last night, when the famous conjurer's startling feats were greatly appreciated. There is to be a special matinee for children on Saturday, at 5 p.m.

WHEN YOUR COLOUR FADES.

When a girl's colour fades, her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily and her heart palpitates after slight exertion or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from thin blood.

Headache and backache often accompany this condition, and nervousness is frequently present.

The remedy, of course, is to build up the blood, and for this purpose Dr. Williams' pink pills are recommended. They are the remedy best suited to restore richness to the blood, bring brightness to the eyes and put colour in the cheeks and lips.

The only other treatment needed costs nothing. It is this. Give the patient plenty of fresh air, moderate exercise every day, not enough to cause fatigue, and use care in the diet because the food craved for is often not the best for an anemic condition.

A book containing just the information that every mother of a growing girl needs is offered free to all readers who send a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 So. Church Street, Shanghai. Write for the Health Guide to-day.

But begin at once to invigorate your blood by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, which can be obtained from any dealer, or post free \$1.50 for a bottle, \$3.00 for six, from the above address.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
POULTRY.OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST
TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE

NOTICE.

AS a mark respect to the late MR. A. H. G. JACKSON, the Hongkong Stock Exchange will be closed TO-MORROW.

R. HANCOCK,

Secretary.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE
Hongkong, 31st January, 1918.

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC
BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair-Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to Limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of February.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS,

Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1918.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)
APPALLING CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

London, January 29.
The outstanding feature of the appallingly chaotic situation in Russia is the Bolshevik determination to crush all opponents. They are openly assisting to upset the Government. Fighting is occurring in several towns. The Bolshevik Government in Petrograd is determined at any cost to prevent the establishment of any anti-Bolshevik regime in Finland, Ukraine or elsewhere which would endanger its own existence.

A Petrograd semi-official message states: When Rumania opened hostilities against the Russian Republic the Council of Commissioners decided on the temporary detention of the Rumanian Ambassador. This measure did not prevent continuance of the offences. Accordingly the Council of the Peoples' Commissioners decrees the rupture of diplomatic relations, deportation of the Rumanian Embassy by the shortest route, confiscating Rumanian gold deposited in Moscow which the Commissioners will keep for the Rumanian people and the outlawry of General Ionesco, commanding on the Rumanian front, as a rebel to the revolution.

Amsterdam, January 29.
A Berlin telegram states that the Rumanian Premier, M. Brătianu, has resigned and that General Averescu is succeeding him.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Fifteen Hundred Enemy Prisoners.

London, January 29.
A wireless German official message says: The Italians have attacked between Asago and Brenna.

An Italian official message says: We stormed yesterday the heights eastward of Asago basin and broke through the enemy positions at several points, overcoming a stubborn defence. Subsequently we resisted violent counter-offensives, prisoners fifteen hundred. Our artillery co-operated with the Allies in dispersing reinforcements in the Campomulo valley. Our aircraft everywhere were superior and brought down twelve machines.

The German Account.

London, January 29.
A wireless German official message states: An Italian attack broke down at Monte Sisonol. A counter-attack regained Monte di Valbella on which the enemy gained a foothold. We threw back the enemy at Col del Bosso and between Frenzeia and the Brenna making prisoners of 380. We dropped twenty-one tons of bombs on Castel Franco, Treviso and Mestre on Saturday night, causing big fires.

AIR FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

London, January 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed an attempted raid southward of the scarpe. The enemy did not reach our trenches. Hostile artillery was active at Arras and Ypres. Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped four hundred bombs on Boulers, Aunin and an aerodrome near Journal and destroyed several thousand rounds at enemy troops. Air fighting was continuous all day. We shot down two and drove down six. Three of ours are missing. Last night we dropped six and a half tons of bombs on bullets, railway stations and trains and on two night-flying aerodromes near Valenciennes and Journal. All of our machines returned.

THE CONVOY SYSTEM.

London, January 29.
In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chiozza Money stated that from the inception of the ocean convoy system in the middle of last year to January 19, 1918, 14,000,000 gross tons of shipping with a dead weight capacity of over 20,000,000 tons had been conveyed to Britain with the loss of 1.44 per cent. of the gross tonnage, or 1.67 of the dead weight capacity, including losses owing to the dispersal of the convoys by bad weather.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES.

London, January 30.
The Admiralty announces that the armed escort vessel Mechanican was torpedoed and subsequently stranded in the English Channel on January 29, becoming a total wreck. Thirteen were lost.

The torpedo gunboat Hazard was sunk in the English Channel on January 29 as the result of a collision. Three were lost.

THE GOEBEN.

London, January 30.
The Admiralty states that reconnaissance on Sunday at midnight showed that the Goeben was no longer ashore at Nagats Point.

BRITISH PREMIER VISITS PARIS.

London, January 29.
Mr. Lloyd George has gone to Paris to participate in the Allied War Conference.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE DIV. 1.

R. E. v. R. U. A.

Played on the Club Ground yesterday, both teams being at full strength. Teams:

R. E.—Clarke; Blumfield, Lucas; Charters, Smith, White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Horton, Pascoe.

R. U. A.—Taylor; Grettton, Dickenson; Gorman, Telford, Townsend; Youngman, Edgler, Watson, Sen, Halls, Green.

Referee: Mr. Wright.

The Gunners won the toss, and set their opponents to play with a strong sun in their faces. From the kick-off the Sappers made tracks for goal, Pascoe just failing to get to the ball at the critical moment. This however, was but a minor matter, as the Gunners went away in fine style and forced a corner which was put out of play by Green.

Play was mostly in the R. E. half, and Clarke brought off a very fine save from Green, but unfortunately the goalie was hurt and play was suspended for a few minutes. Play still continued in favour of the Gunners, the kicking of some of the Sappers defence being very weak. Half-time arrived with a clean sheet. The second half went very much in favour of the Gunners, Longman putting in some very fine centres, and it was not long ere Hall gave the Gunners the lead from one of these, very accurately placed, giving Clarke no chance of saving.

The R. U. A. forwards worked with clockwork precision in their efforts to put the Sappers beyond doubt, and they were unfortunate in not doing so. The Sappers' forwards were very disjointed, the centre-precisely looking much and energy. The Gunners retained their lead to the end, and thoroughly deserved both points. This win now gives them eight in the League.

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

A Scheme to be Organized in Hongkong.

We hear that there is every probability in the near future of the carrying into effect of a scheme which the Telegraph has consistently advocated for many years—the compulsory registration of Chinese household servants.

This is a matter concerning the desirability of which all Europeans in the Colony will agree. It has been discussed in the press again and again, but the principal difficulty has been the matter of providing the machinery with which to work a practicable scheme. We understand, however, that, on behalf of the Police Reserve, Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P., recently offered the authorities to draw up and carry through a comprehensive scheme, which will probably only include for the present household servants in the employ of non-Chinese residents. The matter has since been under consideration by the Government, and there are grounds for believing that the scheme will be accomplished very shortly. The scheme will not throw any additional work on members of the Police Reserve, save that as many members as will be required will be asked to carry out the necessary duties voluntarily.

It is with deep satisfaction that we hear of this development, and we are sure that the public also will be equally gratified that a solution of the servant problem is in sight.

COMPANY REPORTS.

The Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

The twenty-ninth report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, February 9, states:—

The Directors now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The balance of Profit and Loss Account for the year including \$991.44 balance brought forward from last account, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounts to \$17,453.56. The Directors recommend that a dividend of \$2.50 per share be paid, which, after providing for Director's and Auditor's fees, will leave a balance of \$1,908.56 to be carried forward to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors: Messrs. T. F. Hough and J. Rodger now retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor: The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith who now retires and offers himself for re-election.

STOLEN BRANDY.

Singapore Tallymen Sentenced.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a number of Singapore Chinese tallymen on a boat in harbour were charged with the theft of seven bottles of brandy. Mr. A. M. Preston prosecuted on behalf of the company owning the steamer.

The defendants put up an ingenious story, to the effect that five of them had paid \$5 each to one of their number to "purchase the brandy at Singapore."

After hearing the evidence, His Worship said that he did not believe the story. It was a very serious thing for persons in a position of trust, such as they were, to steal, which he found as a fact they had done, and the defendants sentenced No. 1, the chief tally clerk, to four months' hard labour; No. 2 to six months' hard labour; No. 3 to six months' hard labour; and Nos. 4 and 5 to two months' hard labour each.

DEATH OF MR. A. H. G. JACKSON.

Succumbs to Typhoid at the Peak Hospital.

It is with extreme regret that we have to chronicle the death of Mr. A. H. G. Jackson, partner in the firm of Wright and Hornby, stockbrokers, which occurred shortly after two o'clock at the Peak Hospital this afternoon. He was admitted to the institution named on the 3rd instant, suffering from typhoid fever. During the past two or three days his condition had become rather critical, and he passed away this afternoon as stated.

The deceased first came to the Colony in 1906, joining the firm of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master, as a solicitor. He had been admitted as a solicitor in Ireland and came East very shortly after completing his articles, joining the firm named on the introduction of his uncle, the late Sir Thomas Jackson, who was for very many years' head of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. After the expiration of his first agreement with Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master, he went home on a year's leave, returning to the Colony in 1911. On January 1, 1914, he joined the stockbroking firm of Messrs. Wright and Hornby, and when Mr. Wright and Mr. Hornby left the Colony the deceased and Mr. Percy Teeter purchased the business, which has since been continued under its old firm name.

The late Mr. Jackson, who was a native of Ireland, was a bachelor. He was one whom to know was to love. He was a most genial man and was a general favourite wherever he went. He made hosts of friends in the Colony, and these will hear with unfeigned regret of his death at a comparatively early age.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Stock Exchange will be closed all day to-morrow.

GERMANY'S IRISH PLOT.

Prisoners of War give Evidence in the Prize Court.

Three German naval officers, prisoners of war from the German vessel Libau, sunk by her crew off the west coast of Ireland about the time of the Casement landing, attended in the Prize Court recently on an application to retain their personal moneys. They sat between soldiers with fixed bayonets. Part of the moneys found on one of the officers, it was submitted, was German State money, and this the Crown, represented by the Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, asked Sir Samuel Evans to condemn as prize.

Lieutenant S. Spindler, whose address is Donnington Hall, told the Court that when a British officer asked him if he had any more money he replied, No. He meant he had no more money in his pockets. He had other money sewn in the lining of his clothes.

Witness was confronted with a photograph of a letter in German, which he admitted he had written, stating that some of the money was German State money. Sir Frederick Smith:—And you thought it honourable, in the circumstances, to make a reply to Lieutenant Fairfield which was not a truthful reply?—Spindler: When he asked me if I had money in my pocket, I gave the straightforward answer, "I had none."

Sir Frederick Smith:—Who gave you the English \$5 notes? A superior authority?—Lieutenant Spindler:—Yes, I do not wish to mention a name. After hearing the evidence of the other two officers, Sir Samuel Evans, in giving judgment, said the Crown had been very lenient and would return to the officers—to Spindler £2 9s. 6d., found in his pocket, and £28, a month's pay; to Hess £34 9s.; and to the other £18. The remainder of the money seized would be condemned as lawful prize.

BERLIN STARTLED.

A Big Food Scandal Revealed.

Mr. George Renwick writes as follows:—

Amsterdam, December 19th.—What I recently cabled with regard to the confusion and collapse in food distribution in Germany, has been sensationally confirmed in startling confidential documents, which the *Vorwärts* alone of all the German papers published yesterday. It takes the form of a lengthy document from the Municipal Council of Neu Koeln (Berlin) to the War Food Distribution Department and publication of it will undoubtedly be a serious bombshell for the Government, while it will certainly make the position of the head of that department, Herr von Waidow, untenable.

It shows how the Government, despite warnings, callously and determinedly shut its eyes against, and even connived at, the most brutal profiteering at the expense of the workers. It demonstrates, too, that big industrial interests shared tremendously in this heartless exploitation of the working classes. The document, which is so lengthy that only a broad summary can be given, begins by referring to the increasing dissatisfaction among the workers engaged in munition making, regarding food distribution. In Neu Koeln there are 1,300 workers engaged in munition making and general war work. Following the example of such large concerns as Krupp these factories, through their own buyers, procured vast quantities of foodstuffs and sold them to their workers at their ration, invariably at prices high above those legally fixed as maximum prices. So deep-rooted was their species of robbery that even the municipality was compelled to sell the foodstuff it had at its disposal at prices above the fixed maximum price, in order not to create discontent among the workers.

Repeated requests were made to the Government authorities to stop such shameful proceedings, but all requests fell on deaf ears. The profiteering by the big armament and industrial firms continued until in September "great unrest" was noticeable among the workers, especially as those big employers of labour had obtained such large quantities of food that the workers were entirely in their hands. The Government Food Distribution Department is condemned as having completely failed in its duty.

The document then gives details of profiteering by those wealthy concerns in all kinds of the first necessities of life. To give a few examples: Cereals were disposed of at 100 per cent. over the maximum price; potatoes, vegetables and fruit at considerably over the maximum price, and in the case of such articles "the situation in September became almost unbearable." Cheese could only be bought at 100 per cent. above the Government-fixed charges, and the position was much the same with regard to meat. Naturally such action by the big firms drove the market generally to put on the screws to like extent.

The memorandum condemns the whole Government system out of hand, and says it is leading to certain disaster which can only be remedied by the prompt remedial measures. The document is dated December 3rd and its publication is all the more remarkable owing to the fact that Von Waidow had done everything possible to prevent its publication. He even threatened the Neu Koeln Municipal Council with legal proceedings should they publish it. But the *Vorwärts* braves his wrath and comments on it in most scathing terms. It is declared, "a document of the infamy of the times we live in, the report of a lost battle," which gives a shattering proof of the shameful and complete collapse of the food policy of the country in the fight against profiteering and illicit trading. The Neu Koeln report shows that moral disaster has already been achieved, it says, and physical disaster will soon follow unless the Government acts at once.

The article concludes by saying that the one thing needed is an early peace, so that the country may build itself up afresh on a basis of democratic reform.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

HONGKONG TRAMWAY ACCOUNTS.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir—With reference to the summary of the Hongkong Tramway Company's working accounts for 1917, as published yesterday, and in view of the record profits earned during the year, the recommendation of the Directors to pay a final dividend of 14 per cent. only must surprise many shareholders and investors. An explanation from the Directors as to their objects in carrying forward almost the entire net earnings of the year will be greatly appreciated.

The net profit for 1916, after paying all charges, debenture interests and including (£: \$20,174.4) the balance from 1915 amounted to \$43,522.87. Out of this an interim of 7 per cent., and a final dividend of 23 per cent., making in all 30 per cent., were declared and paid on account 1916, absorbing \$24,375, and after writing down Tramway Undertakings by \$2,441.13, to conform with the valuations made in 1909, the balance of \$16,705.14.11 was carried forward, representing more than three times the carry forward from 1915.

The net profit for 1917, after paying all charges, debenture interest and including (\$18,705.14.11) the balance from 1916 amounts to \$60,954.14.4. Out of this an interim dividend of 9 per cent. (2 per cent. more than the previous year) was paid during the year and now the Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of only 14 per cent. (9 per cent. less than the previous year) making in all 23 per cent. absorbing \$18,687.30.0 and to carry forward the balance of \$42,267.4.4. This balance represents almost the entire earnings of the year, or, in other words, 52 per cent. of the capital or seven times the carry forward from 1915.

I should be glad if the Directors, for the interests of investors will favour me with replies to the following questions:—
What is the reason for recommending less final after having declared more interim dividend as compared with the previous year, in view of the very satisfactory record results for last year?

What is the reason for recommending to carry forward such a large sum i.e. \$42,267.4.4, as compared to \$7,479.13.3. from 1913, \$8,897.8.1. from 1914, \$6,320.17.4. from 1915, \$16,705.14.11 from 1916?

It is reasonable to anticipate that in view of extension of the present lines, the Directors have in mind the idea of giving new shares instead of large dividends, as the present carry forward is enough for one free new share for every two shares held. It is also quite possible that in view of the present high rate of sterling exchange, the Directors have bought or intend to buy and cancel large quantities of the Debentures of the Company, which are, I understand, obtainable at about 25 per cent. discount. This, of course, means a great deal of profit now and saving of interests in future. The undivided profits under this heading amounted to \$7,989.13.4, on the 31st December 1916 and should amount to about \$9,800 at the end of last year on account of further redemptions of Debentures during the year amounting to about \$9,000.00.

The Banks and the general public consider the shares of this concern as sound and undoubted and, as such, are held mostly as investments by people who look for reasonable appreciation of the annual profits in dividends etc. The prospects of the Company are very favourable in view of the fact that in spite of heavier expenses the collections (on an average \$2,000 a day) exceed the total daily expenditure by about 50 per cent. as per 1916 and 1917 accounts. The Directors must therefore have very good reasons in the interests of the shareholders for holding

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Inspector and Mrs. P. O'Sullivan beg to tender their heartfelt thanks for the numerous expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.

FANTASY OF JAPAN.

A New Play Which Delights London.

A lovely Japanese garden—sunlit, moonlit, and lanternlit—with a pinnacled pagoda beneath an azure sky, in the scene of "The Willow Tree," the new fantasy of Japan which has charmed and fascinated London audiences.

It was one of the most beautiful stage settings that have ever been devised, says the *Daily Express*. When the play dragged, as it often did, one could revel in the exquisite colouring and lighting of this remarkable scene—and be satisfied.

The play dragged because the players were at fault. They spoke their lines with bated breath and whispered humbly, as though fearing to desecrate a masterpiece. It will be good to hear as well as to see "The Willow Tree" when the actors really speak up.

Atmosphere and plot are reminiscent of "Madame Butterfly" and "Pygmalion and Galatea." Miss Renee Kelly is the butterfly Japanese princess, and Mr. Owen Norris is her Englishman lover—the typical clean young Englishman—in cricketer flannels.

He is also her Pygmalion, for first of all she is merely a carved and painted statue which magically comes to life when the Englishman places a tiny mirror in her breast. "The mirror is the soul of a woman," says the Japanese proverb, and here we have the proverb visualized.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 30 as follows:—

An official communique states that Commander Lam Fa has recaptured the Yan Ping district and killed one of General Lung's commanders. Another report says that Sam Hing-ying, a commander of Canton troops, is now proceeding to attack Ys Chow.

The army despatched by Luk Wing-tang from Ling Chow to attack Lung Chai-kwong totals 17 battalions, including one of artillery and one of machine guns. Most of the men are raw recruits.

Two representatives sent by Li Shun, Tsochun of Kiangsu, to mediate in the differences between the North and South, have left Canton for Nanking.

Li Fook Lam, Commander in Hnanan, has secured the sanction of the Authority to recruit six battalions as reserve reinforcements for Fookien but for the time being they will be used for defence purposes.

Dunn Library Rarities.

A total of about \$1,800 was realised from a portion of the late George Dunn Library at Sotheby's. A fine copy of an unknown grammatical piece, W. Hermann's "Dialogues Linguae de Ventris" printed by Pynson before 1494, and consisting of six leaves, realised £28; an 11th century MS. of Macrobius, by an English scribe, with a number of singular drawings—£120; and one of the few existing copies of the "Missa Magnificence," Basel, 1488—£160. These were purchased by Mr. Quagrich.

back such a large sum and in fairness to all concerned, I shall make an official declaration (which will be made in order to avoid any temporary and undue depression in the market value of the stock) to the market.

GAME-KILLING IN CHINA.

Cold Murder and Cold Storage.

The following appeared in the Times of November 28 from its Peking correspondent:

Of recent years every sportsman has deplored what almost amounts to a disappearance of non-migratory game from the more accessible parts of China. Manchuria used to swarm with magnificent pheasants, partridges were almost equally numerous; deer were plentiful. Pheasant shooting used to be a great diversion for a thousand miles up and down the region of the lower Yangtze, with lots of hare and occasional deer to vary the bag. To go after any of these with a gun is now almost useless, no source have they become. Cold storage has proved an implacable enemy to feather and fur.

The gold storage companies in Manchuria and on the Yangtze, as well as the shipping companies which fill the larders of their vessels at the Treaty ports, have given rise to a new profession in China, that of the hunter. The Chinese hunter is not a sportsman, but a plain murderer out to kill. He knows no close season, for there are no game laws in China. If he confined himself to the use of a slow-firing piece there might be less to say against him. Unfortunately he has invented much more deadly weapons. In Manchuria he coats corn in spirit, and then scatters the saturated grains near cover. The birds come and eat, and when they are helplessly incriminated the hunter comes out from his lair and clubs them to death. Others drive the birds into nets and brick traps. Those after have march along fields poking propped sticks into holes, a process, which systematically pursued results in many a struggling bunny being transferred to the bag. Poison is often used, and in the laying season the birds are ruthlessly harried.

Although heavy toll is taken of migratory birds their numbers apparently do not decrease, because their breeding ground in the unpopulated far north is untouched. But as things are at present non-migratory birds are fast disappearing because they are being attacked without mercy all the year round, and are never left alone even to breed. Thereby this situation a petition, signed by many influential Chinese as well as foreigners, is being prepared for presentation to the Government through the agency of the Diplomatic Body, urging that the export of pheasants and other non-migratory birds be prohibited. The petition also asks for prohibition in regard to the skins and plumage of birds like the egret and kingfisher, the destruction of which for commercial purposes is fast leading to the extinction of these beautiful creatures.

Up to 1909 the export of game was forbidden in China, but in that year the British Government was approached with a view to obtaining a relaxation of the rule. After some negotiation between the British and Chinese Governments the latter consented to raise the prohibition for three months in each year. Game birds were then very plentiful in China, and it was not supposed that their numbers would be materially affected by the permission to export during three months out of the year. Unfortunately, the development of the export business, as it affects indigenous birds and animals, was not anticipated. It ought to be mentioned that the responsibility for the evil consequences of raising the prohibition cannot be fairly laid altogether upon the cold storage and the shipping companies. They, presumably, make their purchases only within the period in which they are allowed to export. But on the Chinese hunter there is no responsibility. He kills when he can, and having looted the refrigerating truck, he stores his game until the moment when the companies come into the market to buy. Obviously, the only way to save the birds, in a country where game laws, if they existed, could not be enforced, is to cut off the foreign demand by making export illegal. Although the prohibition is

M. VENIZELIS ON HIS TASK.

Constantine the Kaiser's Representative.

The welcome to M. Venizelos organised by the Anglo-Hellenic League in London recently, developed into a national expression of sympathy with Greece and its eminent Prime Minister. The Egyptian Hall was thronged, the Lord Mayor was in the chair, supported by Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Balfour greeted M. Venizelos as one of the great contemporary statesmen of the world who was struggling not merely for his own country, but for mankind at large. He had qualities greatly admired by our race—moderation, courage, and love of liberty. Speaking of the German line of argument on the Allies' aims, he declared categorically that the destruction of the German Empire had never been a war aim of the Allies; the destruction of German trade was not a war aim; it was a war measure; and, a most legitimate war measure.

M. Venizelos in a heartily cheered speech, claimed that if his policy had been followed for a decent on the Gallipoli peninsula before the Turks had time to fortify it, a separate peace with Turkey would have been a probable result. The Straits would have been open to the Allies. Bulgaria would not have dared to move against the Entente Powers, and peace might have been won in 1916. The whole of this policy was frustrated by the ex-King Constantine. (Greece.)

M. Venizelos declared that when he got back to power his object in remaining neutral was to prevent Bulgaria from attacking Greece's ally, Serbia. In this he was justified in believing he had the support of the King. Unfortunately his Majesty had already assured Germany that Bulgaria need have no fear in attacking Serbia, because in no circumstances would he oppose Bulgaria.

"When I told him," exclaimed M. Venizelos, "that according to the constitution he had no right to dismiss me, that my policy had the approval of the electorate, he said that where great national matters were at issue the Sovereign was not bound by the will of his people, he being responsible to God alone."

"The truth is," said the speaker, amid a storm of cheers, "the late King was the representative of the Kaiser in Greece. He was following a policy not purely Germanophil, but purely German, and was sacrificing not only the honour of the country but its most serious and vital interests."

"I ask the people of this great country not to judge the Greek nation as responsible for the personal policy of the deposed King nor to consider the violation of the treaty with Serbia as reflecting on us. I can assure you that during that protracted and painful crisis the majority of the Greek people never approved of that treacherous policy."

Decimal Money.

At a joint meeting of the Institute of Bankers, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and the Decimal Association, held at London in November, unanimous agreement was secured as to the retention of the £ sterling as the monetary unit, and its division into 1,000 parts or mils. This enables all the existing gold and silver coins down to and including the 51. pence to be retained without any alteration in their respective values. For example, the 50. is represented exactly by 25 mils. In regard to the coins of lower denomination, it was unanimously agreed that they shall consist of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 mil pieces, of which the two latter would be of nickel.

Enterprise out here, it will do so only in a minor degree, as the export of the birds in question is only a sideline with the storage

AUSTRIAN DESIRES FOR PEACE.

Count Czernin Dismisses Plan to Extend Territory.

Amsterdam, December 6.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says that in the course of a long review of the war situation to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation on Tuesday, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister said:—

"We can await the dawn of peace in a confident spirit. The only government which took up our idea was the Provisional Government of Russia. Our aim is to conclude a peace which the freedom, independence, and territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary shall be maintained inviolate."

"We are striving for no territorial extension by force and no economic oppression. We only demand effective guarantees for free and unimpeded future development. Agreements on a gradual simultaneous and mutual reduction of armaments and the freedom of the seas, with a simultaneous introduction of obligatory arbitration provided with corresponding guarantees, might offer us such guarantees that we thus would be prepared to conclude a peace with our enemies, a general, just, and honorable peace safeguarding the territorial integrity of the monarchy and its future for free development in political and economic domain. We are about to begin negotiations on this basis with Russia. Whether other enemy states will associate themselves with Russia's proposal cannot be told. I therefore am in a position to express myself further on how far the peace I have sketched can be realised."

"I must declare, however, that it is impossible for me to bind myself for all future time as regards our own self-war aims, as against the openly admitted annexation desires of those enemies who would insist on a continuation of the war. I cherish the hope that we may attain peace by way of an understanding. Otherwise I am convinced we shall obtain it by force."

Count Czernin then reviewed the causes of the war, which, he said, were largely the outcome of the rebuffments of the two Balkan wars under the patronage of the Entente Powers, who led all the elements into new convulsions. He said that the Austro-German alliance had stood a fierce test, and declared that the deepest thanks of the present generation were due to the monarchs and statesmen whose wisdom had created the alliance. He expressed confidence that the alliance with Bulgaria and Turkey would continue after the war, and that all the members of the alliance would reap rich benefits from it.

Regarding the course of the war, the Austro-Hungarian Minister dilated especially upon the treachery of Italy to the Triple Alliance, which had resulted in the fertile regions of Italy now being in Austrian hands as a costly pledge for peace negotiations. He said that the fate of Rumania, Montenegro, and Greece was the result of the deceptions of the Entente Allies. In reference to Poland he said that during the war the development of a Polish state could only be gradual, but after peace was concluded Poland would be able to decide her own political future.

Count Czernin expressed sympathy with the desire of the Russian people to direct Russia's destiny in peaceable paths, and declared his wish to re-establish friendship and reciprocal relations with the Russian people.

Count Tisza, the former Hungarian Premier, proved against the right of self-determination of small nations if it means that the internal affairs of the monarchy shall receive an international character by which, so to speak, the monarchy should be placed under the guardianship of international courts. He declared that the Hungarian delegation must firmly refuse to permit the internal affairs being made the subject of international discussion.

Count Czernin in reply referred to the peace from the throne, which

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

American Cotton.

Cotton continues its slow but steady advance. On January 19 the New York agents of Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., telegraphed that a bill had been introduced in Congress which, if passed, would prohibit dealings in futures. The option was expressed that such a measure would not become law. Many cotton that day was quoted at 31.18 cents at the opening of the New York exchange, and when the news came from Washington there was a decline. However, the drop was not great, and a recovery the same day to 31.18 cents. Quotations dated January 18 are—Spot, 31.68 cents; March 31.25 cents. These are high figures for American cotton in New York, in fact cotton is now higher than since the early '70s, records unbroken for 40 years are being touched now. The closing years of the American Civil War saw the highest prices for cotton and while there is no probability that such high prices will again be approached, 50 cent cotton is not unlikely. A glance at Civil War prices is of interest, starting with the first year of war:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
1861	38 cents	11 cents
1862	69 cents	20 cents
1863	93 cents	51 cents
1864	190 cents	72 cents
1865	120 cents	35 cents
1866	52 cents	32 cents
1867	38 cents	15 cents
1868	33 cents	16 cents
1869	35 cents	25 cents

The war ended in 1865 but it was 10 years before the South reconstructed itself and cotton returned to normal prices. From 1876 down to the present war period, 40 years, the American price has stood under 30 cents, with the average at about 14 cents except for rare and short intervals. This week's quotation for Bengal cotton is Rs. 498, Broach Rs. 599, a decline from Rs. 620 last week. Bombay market is firm.

Kobe's Bullion Trade.

In reviewing the general foreign trade of the port of Kobe 1917, the Japan Chronicle gives the following interesting figures:—One of the remarkable aspects of Kobe last year was the tremendous increase in the inflow and outflow of gold and silver. Indeed, this and the export of vessels constituted the two most striking features of last year's trade in Kobe. In October the U.S. Government prohibited the export of gold and silver, and the Japanese Government instantly followed suit. In spite of these embargoes, or before they came into force, the metals came and went as they had never done before. Thus the total export for the year amounted to ¥1,068,005,553, ¥1,051,282,221 being represented by gold specie and bullion and ¥1,885,332 by silver specie and bullion. The import of gold specie and bullion amounted to ¥1,126,531,545 and that of silver specie and bullion to ¥3,321,818, with a total of ¥4,448,354,363 compared with the previous year, those figures show an increase of less than ¥1,023,800 in export and greater still, of ¥1,053,971 in import. There is no doubt that but for the American and Japanese embargoes, gold and silver would have shown still greater movements. The increase in inflow is explained principally by increased shipments from the United States, while shipments to India for the purchase of raw cotton accounts for the increased inflow. Perhaps the extent of gold and silver movements in Kobe last year may be better visualized by the following table:—

Year.	Export.	Import.
1912	¥18,312,202	¥10,469,877
1913	14,531,632	865,398
1914	16,411,034	7,173,123
1915	4,681,268	22,057,248
1916	12,294,551	21,279,282
1917	106,005,553	120,853,373

to lay down the sword and the sequels of the war, the Japanese Government has decided to re-establish friendship and reciprocal relations with the Russian people. The Japanese Government has decided to re-establish friendship and reciprocal relations with the Russian people.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton n. | \$300 |

North China n. | 1.115 |

Unions b. | 765 |

Yangtzes n. ex 73 | \$205 |

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. | \$127 |

H.K. Fires b. | \$310 |

SHIPPING.

Douglases sa. | \$78 |

Steamboats n. | \$17 |

Indos (Del.) b. | \$159 |

Indos (Prof.) b. | \$334 |

Shells n. | 112-1 |

Ferries n. | \$284 |

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. | \$90 |

Malabons n. | \$34 |

MINING.

Kailans b. | 38- |

Langkats n. | 1.141 |

Raubs b. | \$2.40 |

Tronohs s. | 50/- |

Urals s. | 23- |

Oriental Cons. n. | 27/- |

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H.K. Wharves n. | \$94 |

Kowloon Docks s. | \$191 |

Shai Docks b. | 771 |

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. x. d. | \$90 |

H.K. Hotels b. | \$90 |

Land Invest. n. x. d. | \$84 |

H'phreys Est. b. | \$6 |

K'loon Lands n. | \$30 |

Shai Lands b. | 70 |

West Points n. x. d. | \$78 |

Reclamations n. x. d. | \$110 |

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. | 1.170 |

Kung Yiks b. | 1.140 |

Shai Cottons b. | 1.122 |

Yangtzepeos b. | 1.8 |

Orientalis n. | 1.401 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. & sa. | \$84 |

China Light & P. b. | \$4 |

Providents b. | \$7.50 |

Dairy Farms b. | \$301 |

Greece Islands sa. | \$7.80 |

H.K. Ice Co. b. | \$48 |

Ropes s. | \$381 |

Steel Foundries n. | \$10 |

Trams, Low Level b. | \$61 |

Trams, Peak, old b. | \$39 |

Trams, Peak, new cta. 90 | \$4 |

Laundries n. | \$4 |

U. Waterboats sa. | \$121 |

Watsons n. | \$5 |

Wong Powells b. | \$6 |

Morning Posts n. | \$39 |

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY JANUARY 31, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Share and General Brokers,

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/1134 |

30 d/s 2/1178 |

4 m/s 3/14 |

T/T Shanghai Nom. |

T/T Singapore 1274 |

T/T Japan 1374 |

T/T India Nom. |

Demand, India Nom. |

T/T San Francisco 71 |

T/T Java 1604 |

T/T Manila Nom. |

T/T France 406 |

Demand, Paris 4084 |

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/1 |

4 m/s. D/E 3/14 |

6 m/s. L/C 3/14 |

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/14 |

30 d/s. San Francisco 724 |

4 m/s. New York Nom. |

4 m/s. Marks Nom. |

6 m/s. France 421 |

6 m/s. France 425 |

Demand, Germany Nom. |

Demand, New York Nom. |

T/T Bombay Nom. |

Demand, Bombay Nom. |

T/T Calcutta Nom. |

Demand, Calcutta Nom. |

Demand, Manila 142 |

Demand, Singapore 1274 |

On Haiphong 142 prem. |

On Saigon rs. |

On Bangkok 514 |

Sovereigns 514 |

Gold Loan, 1911 42.50 |

Bar Silver, 1911 434 |

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese, 20 cent pieces 74 |

Chinese, 10 cent 77 |

Hongkong 20 cents 77 |

Hongkong 10 cents 77 |

Hongkong 5 cents 77 |

Hongkong 2 cents 77 |

Hongkong 1 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/2 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/4 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/8 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/16 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/32 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/64 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/128 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/256 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/512 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/1024 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/2048 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/4096 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/8192 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/16384 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/32768 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/65536 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/131072 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/262144 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/524288 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/1048576 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/2097152 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/4194304 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/8388608 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/16777216 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/33554432 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/67108864 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/134217728 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/268435456 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/536870912 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/1073741824 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/2147483648 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/4294967296 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/8589934592 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/17179869184 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/34359738368 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/68719476736 cent 77 |

Hongkong 1/137438953472 cent 77 |

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The Three Castles Cigarettes

REGENT STREET LONDON, W.

Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE CAPSTAN NAVY CUT.

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithree, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows: Parcel not over 5 lbs. 90 cents. Do. 7 lbs. \$1.20. Do. 11 lbs. 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the unmentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs (douane) that renders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, containing none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the above declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Shatanok, Shatin and Sheungshan.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Carton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Hankow and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kamshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.
Kantong.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the ninth day of February, 1918, at noon, when the proposed resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

- By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 55.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line of Article No. 61.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines and the substitution of the word "an" for "the" in the third and fifth lines and the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the third and sixth lines of Article No. 62.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" and the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the first line of Article No. 90.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 93.
- That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after Sub clause (p) thereof, namely, (p) a. —

(p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company.

- By the deletion of the word "half" in the fourth line of Article No. 111.
- By the deletion of the word "half" in the first line of Article No. 126.
- By the substitution of the word "Once" for "twice" in the first line of Article No. 129.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 29th day of January, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. begs to notify its consumers and the public that owing to the heavy increases in the cost of obtaining its necessities, particularly Coal, its has no option but to increase the price of Gas by 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet making the price \$2.80 per 1,000 cubic feet, dating from the 1st February, 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1918.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 31st. 11th. 4th. — No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly over N. China and increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone appears to have moved eastward and the monsoon will be temporarily interrupted along the coast east to the north of Pootow; it will continue to blow freshly over the Formosa Channel and the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 699 inch. Total since January 1st 601 inches against an average of 144 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Road	N.E. winds, strong to fresh; sea.
Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong.
South coast of China between H.K. and Amoy	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, January 31st a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Force	Weather
Victoria	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
Harbour	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
Central	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
North	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
South	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
East	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
West	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Force	Weather
Victoria	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
Harbour	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
Central	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
North	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
South	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
East	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b
West	6a	30.15	34	85	1	1	b

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 31, 1918.
1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c drizzle, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.11	30.17	30.12
Temperature	61	58	57
Humidity	84	83	85
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	2	3	3
Weather	c	b	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest temp. in shade	61	58	57
Lowest temp. in shade	50	48	47

H.K. Observatory, Jan. 31, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 28th Jan. to 3rd Feb.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Jan. 28	11.15	4.15
Jan. 29	11.15	4.15
Jan. 30	11.15	4.15
Jan. 31	11.15	4.15
Feb. 1	11.15	4.15
Feb. 2	11.15	4.15
Feb. 3	11.15	4.15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 9.15 P.M.

HORACE GOLDIN

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONIST

DIRECT FROM THE LEADING THEATRES OF THE WORLD, AND HIS COMPANY

HEADED BY
The Beautiful BARBARA BABINGTON.

SEE—THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK.
SEE—FROM FILM TO LIFE.
SEE—CATCHING BULLETS FROM GUNS.
SEE—AERO HYPNOTISM.
SEE—MOROCCO.

Special Matinee for Children on Saturday at 5 p.m.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.
PRICES ... \$2.50 & 50 cents.

PLAYING THE ENEMY'S GAME.

Mr. J. H. Thomas on Those Who Cry Us Down.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, addressing at Leicester a conference called to discuss reconstruction and the future of trade unionism, said: "We are meeting in one of the most critical periods in the history of the country. And it is rather remarkable that the crisis coincides with the return of Lord Northcliffe from America. Like Lord Northcliffe, I have been to America, and have had an opportunity of gauging American opinion, and if labour counts for anything in America, I claim to be a better judge of the situation than Lord Northcliffe."

"What puzzles and amazes me is the attempt by Lord Northcliffe and others to belittle the great sacrifices made by this country for over three years. (Hear, hear.) I should like to know whether the censor realises to the full the effects of such statements as those of Lord Northcliffe upon the morale of our own people at a time when our men are facing the hell and horror of the front with the prospect of another winter campaign. If, as Lord Northcliffe says, the position is so serious that our lives are being sacrificed and our blood wasted—then it is time for Labour to say, 'We will take charge of it.' (Cheers.) Is Lord Northcliffe's kind of comfort to be given to our troops?"

"The position to my mind is a very serious one, because we have had somebody who, refusing to take responsibility, believes that his one special function is to make and unmake Governments, and, if need be, to drive the best elements in our public life into retirement because they won't play his game. I say that if we are to have in this country another Press dictatorship then it is time for Labour to stand foot square to it." (Cheers.)

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.,

Eagle, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.

Frin Kremlin, from Tientsin.

Monsha Slagh, from San Francisco.

Vacher, from Mandin.

Superintendent, Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1918.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Yungtailong, Tungshanlu, from Shanghai.

THEATRE

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

Saturday, 2nd
and
Thursday, 7th Feb.
at 9.15 p.m.

A. MIROVITCH

(PIANO)

M. PIASTRO

(VIOLIN)

BOOKING AT
MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES:
\$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES VICTORIA BUILDINGS on SATURDAY 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY 4th to SATURDAY 9th February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1918.

Asanuma, Dayu Maru, from Mitsunosh.

New Dock Company, from Kobe.

Tsengkwonlan, Chungking Co., 101 Wanhsan Street, from Shanghai.

Bondisco, from Kobe.

Superintendent, Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Ode Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.